United Nations A/60/L.7*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 48 (b)
Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and physical education

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/5 of 3 November 2003 and 59/10 of 27 October 2004, and its decision to proclaim 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace,

Recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, in which it underlined that sport could foster peace and development and could contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding,

Acknowledging the major role of the United Nations, its funds and programmes, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies, in promoting human development through sport and physical education, through its country programmes,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled

* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

05-56021* (E) 021105

"A world fit for children",[2] stressing that education shall be directed to the development of children's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential,

Acknowledging with concern the dangers faced by sportsmen and sportswomen, in particular young athletes, including, inter alia, child labour, violence, doping, early specialization, over-training and exploitative forms of commercialization, as well as less visible threats and deprivations, such as the premature severance of family bonds and the loss of sporting, social and cultural ties,

Considering the contribution of sport and physical education towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the broader aims of development and peace,

Noting that sport and physical education is a lifelong activity and constitutes a major tool for health and physical development and for acquiring values necessary for social cohesion and intercultural dialogue,

Acknowledging that sport and physical education can present opportunities for solidarity and cooperation in order to promote tolerance, a culture of peace, social and gender equality, adequate response to the special needs of persons with disabilities, dialogue and harmony,

Acknowledging also the contribution of the Olympic Games to understanding, peace and tolerance among and between peoples and civilizations,

Recognizing the need for greater coordination of efforts at the international level to facilitate a more effective fight against doping,

Noting the need for the development of a common framework within the United Nations to promote sport for education, health, development and peace,

Recognizing the need to maintain the momentum generated by the commemoration of the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, through, inter alia, increased voluntary contributions and well-targeted communications-based activities,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education";[4]

2. *Welcomes* the widespread commitment demonstrated by Member States, sport-related organizations and the private sector for the successful commemoration of the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, through the organization of activities and events at national, regional and international levels, including:

(a) The holding of international conferences emphasizing the role of sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace;

---

[2] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] A/60/217.

(b) The setting up of a network of national focal points virtually in every region;

(c) The organization of youth leadership summits that highlight the use of sport an as entry point towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(d) The strengthening of cooperation with the International Olympic Committee, sport-related associations and other partners;

(e) The appointment of sport celebrities as spokespersons for the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace;

3. *Notes* the elaboration of a business plan by the United Nations Communications Group's Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace, as a common framework to foster coordination and cooperation for a more systematic and coherent use of sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace and requests the Secretary-General to disseminate the business plan as widely as possible among Member States, the United Nations system and sport-related organizations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To elaborate an action plan that will expand and strengthen United Nations partnerships with Governments, sport-related organizations and the private sector, on the basis, inter alia, of an assessment of progress achieved, steps taken and difficulties encountered in realizing the potential of sport as a tool for development and peace;

(b) To strengthen advocacy and social mobilization, especially at the national, regional and international levels, through well-targeted communications-based activities, and stresses the contribution of the United Nations Sport Bulletin as well as websites in this regard;

5. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to ensure adequate execution of and follow-up to the activities being implemented by the Office of Sport for Peace and Development;

6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to promote further sport and physical education, including assistance for the building and restoration of sports infrastructures, the implementation of partnership initiatives and development projects, as a contribution towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and the broader aims of development and peace;

7. *Invites* Governments and international sports bodies to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in their capacity-building efforts in sport and physical education, by providing financial, technical and logistic resources for the development of sport programmes;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption of the International Convention against Doping in Sport by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization at its thirty-third session, and invites Member States to consider adhering to this Convention as early as possible;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the events organized at the national, regional and international levels to celebrate the year 2005, under the item entitled "Sport for peace and development".